

Docket No. 5055

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR SEPARATING
OIL AND DEBRIS FROM WATER RUN-OFF

Background and Field of Invention

This invention relates to a method and apparatus for filtering trash and organic materials; 5 and more particularly relates to a novel and improved method and apparatus for separating oil and debris from urban run-off.

Environmental pollution has become a serious problem for all cities and towns across the 10 country. Urban run-off containing debris and organic oils and other hydrocarbon materials are washing into rivers, bays and estuaries adjacent to the cities and towns. To date there has been little effort to contain this pollution. Recent Federal 15 Regulations have begun to address the problem but, to date, the technology is not adequate. Further, a number of partially effective devices have been developed to catch debris and capture the floating oils to prevent them from moving out of containment 20 and down to the discharge point, representative of such devices being set forth and described in U.S.

Letters Patent Nos. 6,497,816 to W. Naddy, 6,361,248
to R. M. Maestro, 6,350,374 to R. R. Stever et al,
6,325,897 to K. Maxwell, 6,287,459 to J. K.
Williamson, 6,200,484 to S. J. McInnis, 6,080,307 to
5 J. F. Morris et al, 5,820,761 to J. M. Bamer et al,
5,653,880 to P. C. Mouton, 5,593,584, H. L. Nurse,
Jr., 4,671,877 to B. C. Godbeer, 3,972,814 to A.
Paszye et al, 3,945,920 to A. Paszye et al and
3,630,379 to T. D. Sharples.

10 Of the containment systems presently in use, drainage surfaces adjacent to roads or parking lots are employed to capture storm run-off but are not very effective for containment of the run-off for organic removal. The technique of containment
15 and absorption for organic material is flawed, also, due to the design of the water exit flow plate, since some oils flow through the holes in the plate and into the water course. In addition, the standing water in a pond is a serious problem and
20 provides a breeding ground for mosquitoes including those which may be infected by the West Nile virus.
Accordingly, there is a serious need for a containment system capable of completely separating the organic oils from the debris in urban run-off
25 and in such a way that the separation can be carried out efficiently while avoiding standing water for

any length of time, requires a minimum number of moving parts, and is readily conformable for use in existing drainage systems, such as, for example, storm drain systems presently in use.

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Summary of the Invention

Among other objects and advantages of the present invention, it is an object to provide for a novel and improved method and apparatus for filtering debris and organic oils from water runoff.
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off.

It is another object of the present invention to provide an apparatus of the type described for a novel and improved method and means for absorbing hydrocarbon materials from water runoff.
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off.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide for a novel and improved drain for efficiently removing debris and organic oils which can be retrofit to existing drain systems and
20 facilitates clean out of solid debris collected in the chamber as well as replacement of the organic oil absorber material.

In accordance with the present invention, apparatus is provided for separating oil and debris
25 from water run-off comprising a chamber or vault disposed in the path of the run-off having an upper

inlet which is in the path of flow of the run-off, a
downwardly inclined wedge wire screen extending from
the inlet for advancement of the run-off
thereacross, a basin including debris-collecting
means for collection of solid materials at the lower
5 end of the screen, an organic absorber disposed in
the path of run-off passing through the screen for
the absorption of organic oils in the run-off, an
outlet at a lower end of the chamber, and discharge
10 means for removal of run-off after it has passed
through the organic absorber.

The organic oil absorber is in the form of
a buoyant pillow or pad which will float on top of
the water that accumulates in the basin, and the
15 optimum rate of flow of water through the basin is
regulated by a series of vertically spaced,
horizontally extending discharge orifices. Although
the organic oil absorber is located beneath the
screen, the screen is preferably hinged at the
20 bottom so that it will open up to permit access to
the pillow and permit ease of replacement of the
pillow once it has become saturated with the organic
oils. I have previously devised a Coanda effect
25 screen characterized by having tilted wires to
achieve highly efficient debris and particulate
filtration. The current invention has been found to

be particularly effective in the separation of organic oils from the water and debris without impeding the flow of run-off, reference being made to my copending application for patent Serial No. 5 10/430,858, filed 5 May, 2003 entitled APPARATUS AND METHOD OF PARTICULATE REMOVAL FROM LIQUIDS, and incorporated by reference herein.

The above and other objects, advantages and features of the present invention will become 10 more readily appreciated and understood from a consideration of the following detailed description of preferred and modified forms of the present invention when taken together with the accompanying drawings in which:

15 Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 is a somewhat schematic view shown partially in section of a first form of separation system in accordance with the present invention;

20 Figure 2 is an elevational view of the discharge plate in one sidewall of the screen box;

Figure 3 is a front elevational view partially in section of the arrangement of the filtration screen and acceleration plate in relation 25 to a storm drain; and

Figure 4 is a somewhat schematic view

partially in section of another embodiment of the separation system adapted for use in a parking lot.

Detailed Description

Referring in more detail to the drawings,
5 there is shown by way of illustrative example in Figures 1 to 3 a separator apparatus 10 for separating debris and organic oils from water, such as, for example, urban run-off flowing along a gutter G between a curb C and either side of a
10 street and having storm drains located at spaced intervals in the curb C which flanks one side of the gutter and is slightly raised with respect to the gutter. The apparatus 10 of the present invention is readily conformable for use with existing curbs
15 and gutters by installing a chamber or vault 12 beneath the curb C such that an upper inlet 14 is aligned with the opening or drain D which is typically provided with spaced metal bars, not shown, to prevent larger debris from passing into
20 the drain system.

The chamber 12 is made up of vertical side and end walls 20 and 21, one of the side walls 20 including the inlet 14 and a lower outlet 22. An upper flat, removable manhole cover 26 is positioned
25 in a top wall 28 to permit access to the interior of the chamber 12 for cleaning purposes in a manner to

be described.

A basin 30 is suspended within the chamber 12 by a suitable bracket 31 which is anchored to the sidewall 20. The basin 30 is made up of a basin end wall 32, a discharge plate 34 opposite to the end wall 32 and opposite side walls 36 along with a bottom wall 38 which slopes downwardly from the end wall 32 to the lower end of the discharge plate 34 and is spaced above a bottom wall or floor 24 of the chamber. An acceleration plate 40 of bowed or arcuate configuration and having a lift handle 41 slopes downwardly from the lower edge of the inlet 14 over the bracket 31 into abutting relation to the upper end of a tilted wire wedge wire screen 42. The screen 42 inclines downwardly inside of the basin 30 to terminate in a lower edge which is hinged as at 44 to the bottom wall or floor 38 of the basin 30. The tilted wire wedge wire screen 42 has horizontally extending, vertically spaced, tilted wires 46 as illustrated in Figure 1 traversing the entire width of the basin 30 between the opposite side walls 36. The drain water run-off flows downwardly over the acceleration plate 40 and along the screen 42 to filter out any debris which collects as represented at T at the foot or base of the screen and along the floor surface 38.

As best seen from Figures 1, 2 and 3, the discharge plate 34 is of generally rectangular configuration having a series of vertically spaced horizontally extending slots 56 substantially traversing the width of the plate. A hood or baffle 58 is disposed in overhanging relation to each of the slots 56 so that the water is forced to flow upwardly around the lower open end of each baffle 58 and out through the slot 56 to flow downwardly through the channel or space 60 between the discharge plate 56 and sidewall 20. The baffle 58 also acts to prevent organic oil on the surface of the run-off from passing through the slot 56. The slots 56 are uniform in length and width with the exception of lower slot 57 which is narrower in length and width. This is to permit the filtered water to be discharged downwardly toward the outlet 22 with a minimum of residual water left in the bottom of the chamber or vault 12.

The water together with any organic oils are free to pass through the screen 42 and accumulate as represented at W in the basin. Any organic oils will float on the top surface of the water and an organic absorber pillow 50 is comprised of an outer mesh-like or porous container or bag 52 filled with a hydrophobic material 54 which is

typically used in oil spills to absorb oil. The absorber 50 is also provided with one or more lift handles 55 to permit replacement by pivoting the screen 42 laterally about the hinge 44 by grasping the handle 41 on the acceleration plate 40. The manhole cover 26 permits easy access to the lift handle 55 on the absorber 50. Also, the manhole cover 26 can be lifted to permit insertion of a suction device to remove the trash or debris T on the floor 38 of the basin 30. The density of the pillow 50 is controlled to be buoyant and float on the top surface of the water W where the organic oils will tend to collect; also, the pillow 50 is of a width to substantially traverse the width of the discharge plate 34 so as to be in the path of flow of the water through the discharge plate in a manner now to be described.

In the event that the water level should increase more rapidly than it can be discharged through the slots 56, the basin end wall 32 serves as an overflow pier so as to prevent water from backing up through the inlet and to escape over the pier in the direction of the arrows and downwardly for removal through the outlet 22 and back to the system. It will be apparent that the specific spacing and inclination of the screen 42 away from

the discharge plate 34 may be varied according to
the space required for the absorber 50 to be freely
movable up and down with the water level.
Similarly, dimensioning of the slots 56 can be
5 regulated according to the flow rate or the capacity
of water run-off encountered.

Alternate Forms of Invention

An alternate form of invention is
illustrated in Figure 4 in which like parts are
10 correspondingly enumerated to those of Figures 1 to
3. The alternate form of invention is designed
primarily for use in connection with a drainage
surface or parking lot and, in place of a solid top
wall 28 with manhole cover 26 of the form of Figures
15 1 to 3, utilizes a grate 60 at a low point in the
surface of the parking lot. The basin 30' is
modified to eliminate the acceleration plate of the
first form and to extend the tilted wire wedge wire
screen 42' directly from the upper end of the
20 discharge plate 34' to the lower hinged end 44' on
the floor 38' of the basin 30'. A baffle 62 is
positioned above the discharge plate 34' and
inclined downwardly toward the screen 42' to deflect
the water run-off and cause it to flow by gravity
25 downwardly along the screen 42'. In addition, a
main baffle plate 64 is hinged as at 66 to an end

wall 32' and is capable of pivoting upwardly and downwardly through a controlled angle to direct the flow rate of water passing through the grate 60 and the water level W' in the basin 30'. The baffle 64 5 is supported by a bracket support 68 which prevents the baffle 64 from coming into contact with the screen 42'. As in the first form, the absorber pillow 50' is buoyant and free to follow the water level so as to intercept any organic oils on the 10 surface of the water before the oils come into contact with baffles 58' which further prevent the oils from escaping through the discharge slots 56'.

It will be evident that the slots 56' may extend continuously across the discharge plate 34 so 15 that the passage of water is restricted by the size of each slot 56'. This sometimes results in the overtopping of the screen 42' and discharge plate 34'. However, this problem is overcome by the sizing of the slots 56'. The entire process can be 20 accelerated by increasing the size of the slots 56' in the plate 34' from the lower end to the upper end of the plate 34'. This configuration will pass more water depending upon the flow and level of water in the device thereby reducing the size and cost of the 25 device and outlet structure, since the more rapidly the device can be emptied the more effective the

process will become.

When used in association with parking lot run-off, the device is designed to be of sufficient volume to capture the expected run-off from the 5 impervious surfaces. The device may also be placed in a swale which may then be planted with broad-leaved grass and plants to catch the floating organic oils and solvents. It must also be capable of capturing debris and passing water without 10 becoming plugged and, to this end, the system of Figure 4 is most desirably located at a low center of a slightly sloped parking lot. Gravity will draw the run-off to pass through the grate 60 and into the basin 30'.

15 It is therefore to be understood that while preferred forms of invention are herein set forth and described, the above and other modifications may be made therein without departing 20 from the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims and reasonable equivalents thereof.